

THE FIRST TROOPS.

Will Sail for the Philippines Saturday Morning.

CHARLESTON HAS BEEN DISABLED.

Believed to Be the Work of a Spanish Spy.

13,000 MEN TO HOLD MANILA.

The Troops Have Been Determined on by Alger.

WILL BE ORDERED TO MOVE AT ONCE

Supplies for the Army Have Been Shipped from Chicago to San Francisco.

(Special Dispatch to The Post and New York Herald, Copyright, 1898, by James Gordon Bennett.)

Washington, May 19.—Major General O'Leary and the first detachment of troops for the Philippines will leave San Francisco Saturday. The City of Sydney and the City of Peking have now taken on their cargo and the war department has received word from San Francisco that the expedition will be ready to start by Friday evening.

It has not been definitely decided just what regiments will go in the first detachment, but in all probability the Fourteenth infantry will be one of the regiments. These troops will be landed at Cavite and will take possession of the arsenal there pending the arrival of the remainder.

SPANISH PROTEST.

Their Vapors are Aimed at Great Britain.

Madrid, May 19.—2 p. m.—The new cabinet ministers took over their portfolios this afternoon. The Spanish newspapers ensure the governor of Hong Kong for permitting American warships to revictual, and they say they can not understand Great Britain's allowing the United States to cut the British West Indian cables.

maining 12,000. Major General O'Leary will set as military governor pending the arrival of General Merritt. He will have under his command about 2900 men.

The steamship Centennial is now being repaired at Seattle, but will be ready to sail by Saturday. This ship will take on board a regiment from each of the two Dakotas.

Unless all present indications fail Major General Merritt and his command will leave for Manila by the last of next week.

Secretary Alger has been advised by the leading army officers to take two of the regiments of regulars now at Tampa, and transfer them to San Francisco to go with General Merritt's command.

TO HOLD MANILA.

Thirteen Thousand Troops to Be Dispatched Promptly.

Washington, May 19.—The regular troops which are to accompany the expedition to the Philippine Islands were determined upon at the war department today and orders for them to proceed promptly to the coast will be issued. These, with the volunteers from California, Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Oregon, Utah, Wyoming, North and South Dakota and Idaho will make up the sum total from which are to be taken the troops who are to be sent to reinforce Admiral Dewey and enable him to take and hold the city of Manila.

The public admission that the occupation of the islands is intended was made known in an order of the department today detailing several officers for duty in that connection.

The quartermaster's department reports that four ships which have been chartered for the troops would be ready to sail in ten days at the most. The City of Peking, which will get off first, is almost ready. The commissary department was advised that supplies for 13,000 men were to reach San Francisco today from Chicago. They were calculated on a basis of three months at the rate of a ration a day for each man.

BOARDED BY SPANIARDS.

Town of Cebu, in the Philippines, Laid Waste by Spain.

Vancouver, B. C., May 19.—It appears from information brought by the steamship Empress of India that the Spanish did a little bombarding on their own account in the Philippines about a fortnight before Admiral Dewey silenced their fleet. About the middle of April, says the Manila report, a Spanish warship went down to Cebu, where they bombarded the city. The troops met no opposition on landing, the rebels having abandoned before a shot was fired, taking with them, it is said, \$200,000 in cash. About thirty natives were killed in the bombardment, but no European casualties are reported.

Cebu, which ranks third in the cities of the Philippines, was wrecked by the bombardment. A massacre of rebels by the Spanish preceded Admiral Dewey's victory. Rising in Bolinao and Zamboanga have been subdued. Spanish troops having killed thousands of Indians and hundreds of women and children.

CHARLESTON DISABLED.

Believed to Be the Work of a Spanish Spy.

(Special Dispatch to The Post.) Washington, May 19.—Admiral Long Mare Island navy yard to Secretary Long this afternoon are to the effect that the Charleston has been disabled under suspicious circumstances and she will not be able to leave for the Philippines for some time. It is supposed to be the work of a Spanish spy in the vessel's crew.

THREE HUNDRED DEAD

Spanish Loss at Cienfuegos More Than Reported.

SEVERAL HUNDREDS WERE WOUNDED.

Marblehead and Nashville Did Awful Damage.

FIGHT SECOND ONLY TO MANILA.

The Hospitals are Full of the Wounded Spaniards, Who Fear the Americans' Return.

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Key West, Fla., May 19.—The Spanish loss during the recent engagement at Cienfuegos is now known to have been much heavier than at first reported. Three hundred Spaniards were killed and several hundred wounded. Great damage was done along the coast.

Soon after the engagement the United States cruiser Marblehead picked up several Cubans in an open boat some miles down the coast, including Colonel Oria, Lieutenant Olvera and three privates from the insurgent camp near Cienfuegos.

They reported that the Spanish losses and damage wrought by the shells from the warships was much greater than reported. The hospitals were full of wounded and fear was expressed that the United States warships would return to complete the work of destruction.

During the engagement the Marblehead threw 450 five-inch shells into the Spanish forces and 700 shots from her secondary battery, the gunboat Nashville as many more shells and 1500 shots from her secondary battery.

Five hundred Spaniards were stationed in an improvised fortress on a neck of land and upon these the ships concentrated their fire and it was upon these that the most terrible destruction was wrought. During the heavy fire of shells and just after the lighthouse was blown up five Spaniards were running to escape and were picked off by a shell from the Marblehead, the gunner being ordered to fire on them by Ensign Pitt. They were torn to pieces.

The men who manned the batteries disappeared under instructions and they withstood the galling fire poured upon them with the utmost calmness.

The Cubans were supplied with 6000 rounds of ammunition and all but one of them went ashore.

(Special Dispatch to The Post and New York Herald, Copyright, 1898, by James Gordon Bennett.)

Key West, Fla., May 19.—Until today no adequate estimate could be made of the damage done to the Spanish forces at Cienfuegos last week when the cables were cut. It now appears that the Spanish loss was at least 300 killed. This information came to Captain McCalla today and is believed to be accurate. The figures made the fight at Cienfuegos second only to Manila in bloodshed.

AT TAMPA.

Strict Press Censorship—May Mass Troops at Jacksonville.

Tampa, Fla., May 19.—All the newspaper correspondents at Tampa were today notified that in future all dispatches must be placed in the hands of Lieutenant Miles of General Shafter's staff for approval. The censorship in future will be very rigid, and it is said it will be kept in force until after the invasion of Cuba takes place. It is the intention to keep the Spanish government in complete ignorance of the movements of the army.

General J. E. Wade, Lieutenant Read and Almy of his staff and Colonel J. T. Weston returned to Tampa after having inspected the camp grounds for the troops at Jacksonville, Miami, Palm Beach and other coast points. It is probable that a favorable report will be made in regard to Jacksonville as a point of concentration. Fully 30,000 troops could be cared for there. There is plenty of good water there and rail and harbor facilities are such that troops could be easily moved or put on board transports. The difficulty of obtaining a sufficient supply of water for the troops stationed here has been a source of great annoyance, to say the least, and it is believed that should the military campaign in Cuba be postponed for any length of time, part of the regular troops stationed here will be moved to Jacksonville.

General Wade and staff officers and clerks will leave on Saturday for Chickamauga, where General Wade will take command of the troops.

Colonel Babcock left Tampa tonight under orders to report to Major General Merritt at San Francisco. He will act as adjutant general of the Manila expedition.

THE NEW CABINET.

Sagasta to Make His Policy Known, To Obstruct the Budget.

(Second Edition.) London, May 19.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says: Senor Sagasta will make a statement of the policy of the new cabinet tomorrow (Friday).

The republicans and Carlists intend to obstruct the budget until the end of June. The premier's contention is that the policy must be dictated by the march of events, and must therefore be opportunist in domestic matters and all questions while devoting its energies to the requirements of the war.

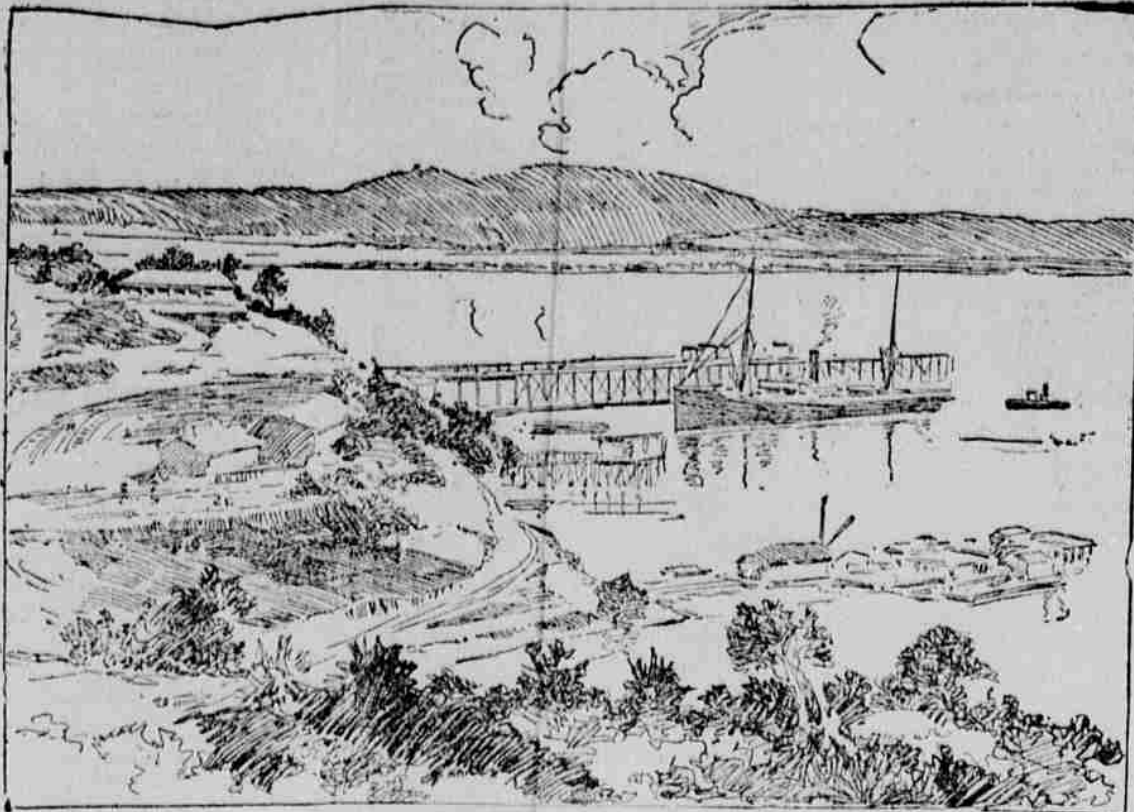
Port Limon Report Unconfirmed.

Colon, May 19.—There is no confirmation of the report that the Spanish squadron under Admiral Cervera is in the proximity of Port Limon. The Royal mail steamer which left Port Limon last night saw nothing of the squadron.

FROM SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

The Insurgents Are Closing In on the Rear of the City, and the Spaniards Offer No Opposition.

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SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Kingston, Jamaica, May 19.—Refugees who arrived here today from Santiago de Cuba on board the steamer Adula say the insurgent district commanders in Eastern Cuba are moving nearer and nearer to Santiago de Cuba. It appears that General Mindez has brought insurgent forces from the extreme east to the neighborhood of Caimanero, on the south coast, and Brigadier General Castillo of the insurgent army has shifted his command to within twenty-five miles of Santiago de Cuba.

Stalling's band engaged in nightly raids past the outlying garrisoned towns to within about six miles of the city of Santiago de Cuba. They retire without pursuit after their forays. The concerted design is to cut off the meat, vegetable and fruit supply of the city and produce the effects of a siege. In the meantime prices of provisions at Santiago are even less than they were three weeks ago, during the first panic following the outbreak of hostilities between Spain and the United States, and the expectation of being blockaded. Small cargoes of flour, groceries and canned goods have been received by schooners from Jamaica and the markets of Santiago de Cuba are full of fish.

Senor Enrique Capron, governor of Santiago de Cuba, in an interview printed in La Jandera, Espanola of May 18, is quoted as saying: "Spain has 300,000 regular troops and volunteers in Cuba and we fight upon our own soil. Those from Spain are acclimated and we are entrenched. Therefore one of us is equal to two invaders—yes, to three invaders."

"We hear America purposes to assault us with 100,000 men. Some reports say 150,000 men and raw levies. We invite four times that number to enrich our fields with their carcasses—the greater the number the greater the glory. Let us keep our hearts elevated by patriotism and thoughts of our wrongs. Our flag has been called the 'Golden and Bloody Flag of Spain.'"

The representatives of foreign capitalists who at first believed the war would be a short and a victorious one for the United States now appear to think that it will be prolonged for many months.

FRANCE NOT OUR ENEMY.

Conferences Between Officials Establish the Fact.

THE PARIS PRESS IS RESPONSIBLE.

The French Have Good Reasons to Hate Spain, and Only Kindly Feelings for America.

(Copyrighted, 1898, by Associated Press.)

Washington, May 19.—As the result of several recent conferences between the officials of the state department and those of the French embassy an agreeable understanding has been reached which gives assurance of a continuance of the traditional friendship existing between the United States and France. It has served to make clear that each government has the fullest confidence in the friendly attitude of the other and that any criticisms or animosities aroused by recent incidents in the war have not been shared by the government officials of either country. In the recent exchanges of the attitude of some of the Parisian newspapers in criticizing the United States as well as those of this country in criticism of France has been gone over.

It was pointed out by the state department officials that they had extremely declined any sympathy or endorsement of these criticisms and that at most, they were private expressions in no way reflecting the feeling of this government.

On the other hand, the French authorities have given assurance that the French press criticisms came from an unrepresented class of radical Paris newspapers and in no way represented that cordial government entertained by the French government and the French people toward the United States. It was shown also that the more influential and responsible journals in touch with the government maintained the most friendly tone towards the United States. At the same time all misrepresentations as to the steamer Lafayette incident and alleged delay in official dispatches from Madrid were cleared up. As to the Lafayette the state department never questioned the good faith of the French authorities and as to the delay in dispatches this was disposed of by the fact that the messages came over the British and not the French cables. Altogether the exchanges have produced a pleasant impression on both sides and a feeling that any apparent estrangement between the two countries has been overcome.

M. Robineau of Paris, who is prominently identified with Parisian journalism, has arrived here. While representing Le Temps and Le Matin, which are identified with the French government, he also has a semi-official mission to perform. He is accredited by M. Hanotaux, the French minister of foreign affairs, to the French embassy and through the official channel has been received at the White House and by representatives of the administration.

As a result of his calls at the White House, Mr. Robineau's cables to the Paris papers will represent that the most cordial feeling is entertained in the highest administrative circles in Washington toward the French government and people. At the same time M. Robineau has given assurance to the officials here that the government authorities of France entertain the highest regard for the United States and in no way feel a sympathy or friendship toward Spain in her present conflict with this country. He has copies of letters exchanged between a prominent firm in Cincinnati and one in New York. In the latter a French firm made a proposition in connection with the French expedition. The Cincinnati firm answered in part as follows:

"As France has shown herself so decided."

ly unfriendly to the United States since the beginning of hostilities with Spain, we decline to have anything whatever to do with it."

In response to this the New York concern resented the suggestion that France was unfriendly to the United States and unfriendly to the United States and added:

"You should remember that the Franco-Prussian war, with its mortifying defeat of France, was on account of Spain. France today holds Spain accountable for her humiliation as much as she does Germany."

M. Robineau says this latter statement is true and that the feeling of France is hardly less hostile to Spain than it is to Germany as a result of the Franco-Prussian war.

MYSTERIOUS VESSELS.

Nine Large Steamers Off the Nova Scotia Coast.

Halifax, N. S., May 19.—In response to an inquiry sent to a correspondent at Bridgewater on the west coast of this province the following has been received: This morning about 9 o'clock the smoke of several steamers was seen off the coast near Cape Labarre. Several persons went up Round hill, at Gosport's Cove, and from that eminence saw distinctly nine large vessels under steam heading in a southerly direction. Their nationality could not be discerned.

This information was received from Reinhardt brothers, who vouch for the correctness of the story. The ships when seen were near Indian island, about five miles from the coast. No further information has been received up to this time.

Montreal, May 19.—The Star says today: A new feature of the Spanish-American war, one in which it is asserted Senor Polo y Bernabe and his associates are keenly interested, is the probable advance of the Cadiz squadron in the North Atlantic. One barrier alone has been standing between the Northeast coast and the Cadiz fleet. It is the lack of coal for the warships when they get to this side of the ocean. It has been planned to secure a coal supply. Spanish ships now carrying it may be well on their way across the Atlantic. Indeed, according to information received from a Star correspondent at North Sydney, it is possible that even at the present time Spanish coal ships are in the waters about New Foundland.

The advice from Cape Breton point out that Senor Polo has been in communication with an agent at St. Pierre, the coaling station of France in the North Atlantic. There is a constant exchange of trade between Cape Breton and St. Pierre and the possibility of one port is more or less current at the other. During the present week the reported appearance of strange vessels in these waters. In this connection the Star's informant suggests that these strange craft are gunboats conveying the Spanish coal fleet.

A further extract from the Star's advice says: Maritime men in North Sydney assert that the North Atlantic route would be a most favorable one for Spanish ships to take.

CHARLESTON PUTS BACK.

Her Condensers Were Found to Be in Need of Repair.

Vallejo, Cal., May 19.—The United States cruiser Charleston, that sailed yesterday for Manila with ammunition and supplies for Admiral Dewey, is back at her berth at Mare Island navy yard with her condensers out of order. The cruiser steamed about the bay yesterday out of sight of San Francisco while her compasses were being adjusted and cargo trimmed. When everything was in readiness for a start on the long journey the condensers were found to be out of order. The accident was trivial, but Captain Glasscock con-

cluded it would be better to return to the navy yard and secure the benefit of the facilities there than to repair the damage at sea. The Charleston will make another start within the next two days.

THE MONTGOMERY'S CHASE.

Made Two Spaniards Hunt Cover Quickly.

(Special Dispatch to The Post and New York Herald, Copyright, 1898, by James Gordon Bennett.)

(Second Edition.)

Key West, Fla., May 19.—The cruiser Montgomery had a lively engagement Tuesday afternoon with two Spanish gunboats near Nuevitas, on the northern coast of Cuba. The Montgomery was returning from Porto Rico, when, suddenly rounding a headland, she sighted the two gunboats quite a distance at sea. The gunboats saw the Montgomery and turned back with all possible speed, running for the harbor. The Montgomery endeavored to cut the boats off, but unfamiliarity with the channel caused her to lose time and the Spaniards succeeded in darting under the protecting batteries, where the Montgomery did not follow for fear of mines or running aground.

During the chase, which lasted twenty minutes, the Montgomery fired six shots from her 5-inch rifle forward. The practice was exceptionally good, two shells bursting near the gunboats, one carrying away the foremast of one of the enemy's vessels; her rigging came down with a crash and the officers of the Montgomery think several of the Spaniards were injured.

DECLINES A PORTFOLIO.

Castillo Prefers Remaining in Paris, Where He Can Keep Up Strife.

Paris, May 19.—Senor Leon y Castillo, Spanish ambassador to France, who has been tendered the foreign secretary's portfolio in the reconstructed cabinet of Senor Sagasta, has replied to Senor Sagasta, declining to accept.

London, May 19.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says: Senor Leon y Castillo, Spanish ambassador, will start for Madrid tomorrow to talk over the cabinet situation with Senor Sagasta.

London, May 19.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: Senor Leon y Castillo has again wired Senor Sagasta, developing the reasons already advanced why he might be more useful in his present position as ambassador to France than as a member of the cabinet. This dispatch has considerably impressed the cabinet.

Recent events, especially Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham, have brought new political views. Spanish statesmen anticipate the possibility of a universal conflagration, wherein Spain will find itself France and Russia.

Therefore, it seems important that Spain should be represented at Paris by an ambassador well acquainted with the tangled skein of European diplomacy.

It is announced that the cabinet council today decided to strengthen immediately the defenses and garrisons in the Canary and Balearic Islands and at Ceuta, Morocco (opposite Gibraltar), a decision which is very significant, as no apprehensions have been entertained that the United States would extend to the Mediterranean the operations of the war.

INVASION OF CUBA. DELAY UNAVOIDABLE.

The President's Advisers Want It Longer Postponed.

LIKELIHOOD OF DISEASE IS URGED.

They Advocate the Sending of Immune Negroes First.

COULD ALSO STAND THE HEAT.

No Movement Will Be Made Until Cervera's Fleet Has Been Disposed of, at Any Rate.

(Special Dispatch to The Post.)

Washington, May 19.—President McKinley is being urged by several prominent men in public life to postpone the invasion of Cuba until after the rainy season. It is represented to him that the loss of life in our army will be great through disease and that nothing material will be lost if the main portion of the army is kept on American soil until September. His advisers' plan is to establish communication with the insurgents by aid of 15,000 colored troops who would be immune from yellow fever and could stand the heat.

(Special Dispatch to The Post and New York Herald, Copyright, 1898, by James Gordon Bennett.)

Washington, May 19.—Although the impression has been lately revived in the war department that the invasion of Cuba would be made within a week, I am reliably informed that such is not the case. No action will be made against Havana until Admiral Cervera's fleet has been disposed of and the ships can sail to Cuba without fear of attack. As a matter of fact, the government does not wish to send the United States army to Cuba for as long and difficult a campaign as that in Cuba promises to be until the volunteers have arrived at a state of perfect organization and are properly equipped and supplied.

Both the quartermaster general and the commissary general are having much trouble in getting the necessary supplies for the army. Very few even among the army men realize how poorly prepared the volunteer troops are at the present time for actual service.

When Admiral Sampson has reported to the government that no more fear may be felt in regard to the Spanish fleet there will be no delay in sending the army to Cuba.

The regulars are now ready to move on Cuba at a moment's notice. All the necessary transports are chartered and could be used by giving one day's notice.

Major General Miles is still in Washington and he assures me it is not his intention to join the army until the time is definitely fixed for the invasion.

CONSUL BARKER.

Is to Be Given a Colony of an Immune Regiment.

(Special Dispatch to The Post and New York Herald, Copyright, 1898, by James Gordon Bennett.)

Washington, May 19.—Walter S. Barker, American consul at Sagua La Grande, Cuba, is to be commissioned colonel of one of the immune regiments to be sent to Cuba, with the first invading party. Consul Barker had long service in Cuba and is entirely familiar with the topography of the island and is well equipped for the duty to which he is to be assigned.

In addition to commanding the immune regiment, he is to be placed in charge of the supplies to be distributed among the reconcentrados, and will be among the first American forces to be landed in Cuba. Consul Barker is now here in consultation with the secretary of war on this subject. He has been confined to his hotel by a sprained ankle, but is rapidly recovering and was at the war department today.

MORE CRUISERS NEEDED.

Ex-Secretary Tracy Says Additional Vessels are Necessary.

Washington, May 19.—Ex-Secretary of the Navy Tracy, of New York, under whose administration of the navy department many of the battleships and cruisers of our new navy were projected and built, was at the navy department today, meeting his old associates and talking with the officials on the status of the present war. General Tracy was asked if our ships in their present active service met the expectations he had of them when the new navy was being developed.

"To judge from Manila, they are meeting every expectation," said General Tracy. "And yet I believe it to be the plain duty of congress to authorize immediately the construction of six large armored cruisers of the most modern type, ever larger than the Brooklyn and New York. These should be ordered in addition to the ships authorized by the naval appropriation bill. Now that we are obliged to carry on offensive warfare the need of armored ships is imperative."

For Duty at Manila. Vancouver Barracks, Wash., May 19.—Captain Frank R. Keller and Paul G. Straub, assistant surgeon, now on duty with a detachment of the Fourteenth infantry in Alaska, has been ordered to report for duty at San Francisco without delay. Major Thomas H. Rort was relieved as assistant adjutant general of the department of the Columbia by Major Davis and detached for San Francisco at once.

The Wyoming Battalion. Cheyenne, Wyo., May 19.—The Wyoming battalion under command of Major Foote has left here for San Francisco in twelve cars. The civic demonstration on the departure was very enthusiastic. They were escorted to the depot by the G. A. R. and other civic societies and the Alger Light Artillery.

POLO ARRANGES FOR

New York, May 19.—A

Senor Polo, Spain's minister to the United States, has arranged by cable with the Spanish fleet at St. Pierre and

lon.